

INSECT UPDATES

PECAN PRODUCTION MEETINGS

Angel Acebes-Doria and Will Hudson



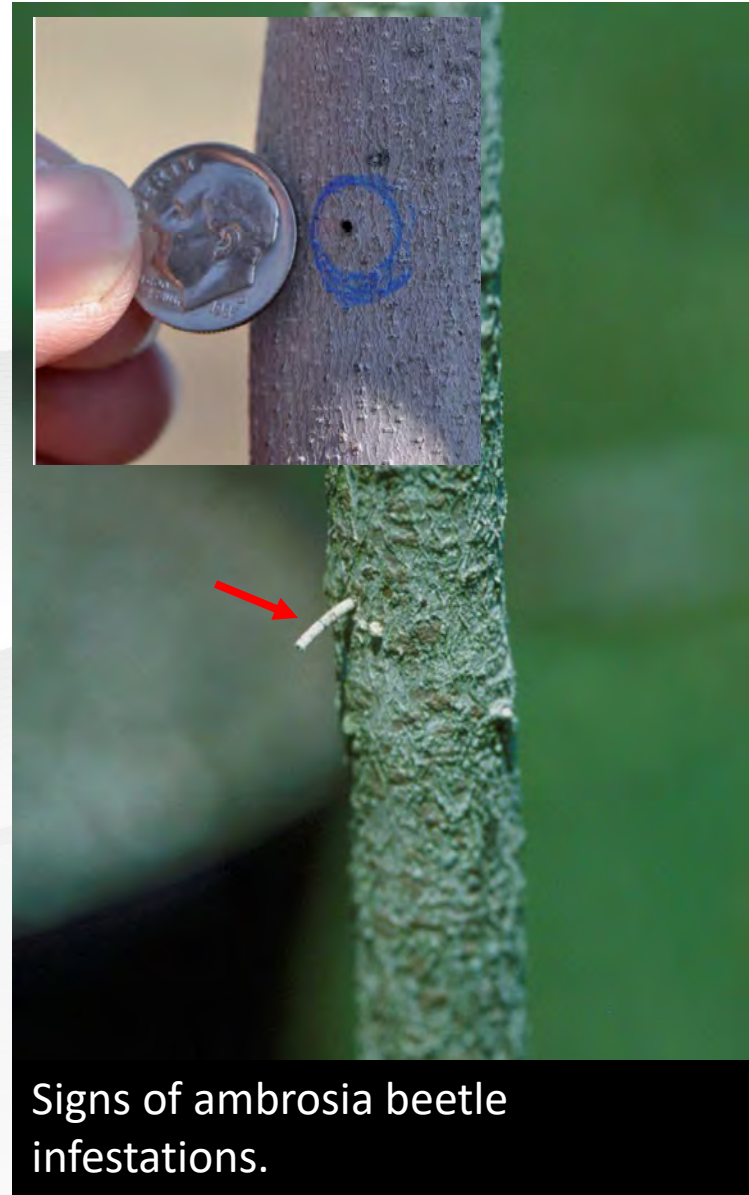
UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
EXTENSION

AMBROSIA BEETLES

Ambrosia beetles collected from young infested pecan trees in Georgia.



- Vulnerable Trees: young and stressed (especially under flooded conditions)
- Trees can recover, but the more the attack, the higher the possibility trees could die
- Immediate action is vital in saving the tree



Signs of ambrosia beetle infestations.

Asian/Granulate Ambrosia Beetle



Black Stem Borer



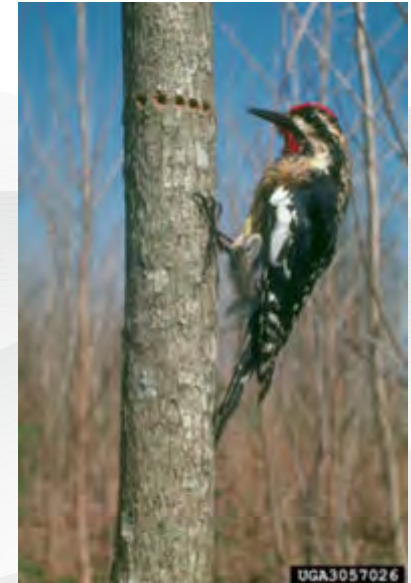
- Native to SE Asia
- Pest of ornamental nurseries and tree fruit
- Attack many tree species >120 species (GAB), >200 species (BSS)
- Hosts: Dogwood, honeylocust, oaks, magnolia, maple, redbud, apple, conifers
- They do not feed on the tree, they only excavate the tree to grow a fungus that they use as food.
- They are very attracted to ethanol.
- Females are active flyers and they are the ones captured in ethanol traps
- They are low flyers (position traps less than 1 m from the ground)

AMBROSIA BEETLE MONITORING



- Bolt of wood with a drilled hole in the middle
- Pour ethanol into the hole; cover with cork
- Deploy traps along woodlines next to orchards by early Feb in south GA
- Traps indicate beetle activity, check traps for 'toothpicks' and/or holes
- When attacks are detected, treat infested trees with pyrethroids using a hand gun (repeat applications after 7-10 days)

Holes not made by Ambrosia Beetles



UGA3057026
James Solomon, USDA Forest Service, Bugwood.org



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OTHER EARLY SEASON INSECT PESTS

Pecan Phylloxera



- Spray at budbreak (1st pre-pollination Spray)
- Orchards with previous history of infestation, spray with imidacloprid
- Time sprays before the insects are enclosed by the galls
- Too late to spray once damage is observed

Young shoots damaged by pecan

Bud Moth



- Vulnerable: trees that are leafing out
- Scout for bud moth damage in young trees
- If symptoms are observed, use caterpillar-targeted materials such as Intrepid
- Time application before caterpillars bore into the shoots

LATE-SEASON INSECTICIDAL TRIALS: APHIDS AND MITES

**SCOUT AND APPLY
ONLY IF NEEDED!**

Yellow Aphids:

Nexter (11 oz/A), Movento (8 oz/A*), Carbine (2.8 oz/A*),
Closer (2.75 oz/A*)

Black aphids:

Nexter (11 oz/A*), Closer (2.75 oz/A*), Magister (24 oz/A*)

Mites:

Carbine (2.8 oz/A*), Magister (24 oz/A*), Nexter (11 oz/A*),
Closer (2.75 oz/A*)

(* Sprayed with Humispread as an Adjuvant: Optional)

EARLY IN THE SEASON: HOLD OUT SPRAYING FOR APHIDS! DO NOT USE PYRETHROIDS OR LORSBAN TO CONSERVE BENEFICIAL INSECTS!

Common Beneficial Insects

Lacewing



Lady Beetles



Common Beneficial Insects

Pirate Bugs



Nymph feeding on aphid



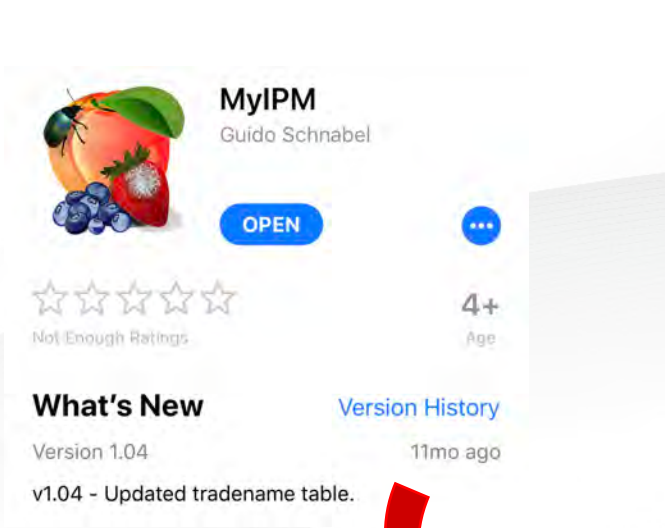
Adult



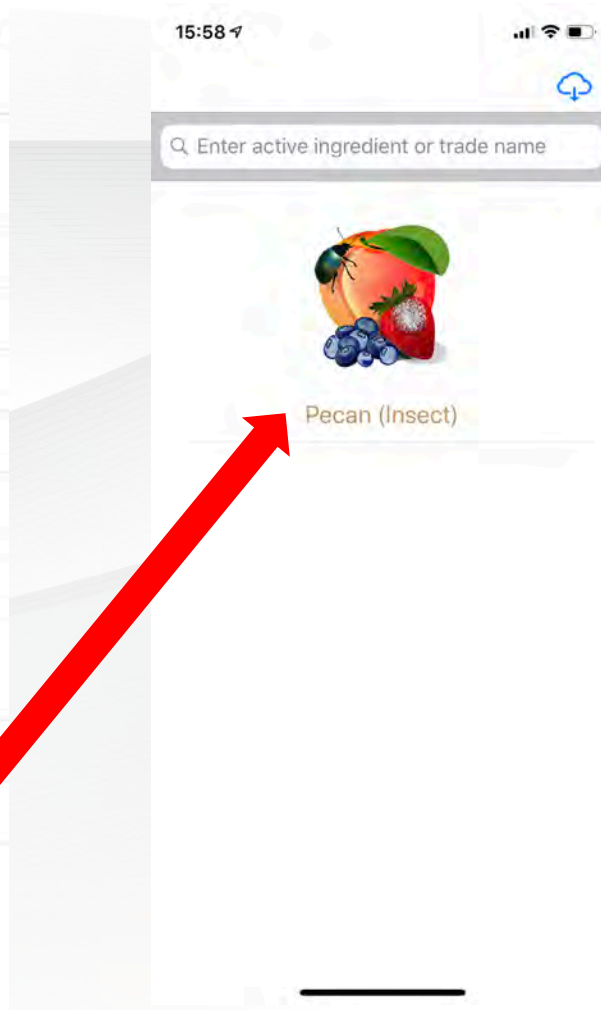
Take Home

- Scouting is very important.
- Assess infestation levels and only treat if needed.
- Timing of application is important.
- If you choose to control for insects early in the season, try to avoid pyrethroids and chlorpyrifos to help conserve beneficial insects.

MyIPM App: Free Mobile App with Info on Pecan Pests & Their Management



Available for
iPhones &
Androids



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DIAGNOSTICS AND MANAGEMENT

Overview/Gallery/More

Active Ingredients

Trade Names

GENERAL

Pesticide Resistance

About MyIPM

Feedback

< Pecan Black Pecan Aphid Select

OVERVIEW

Overview: The black pecan aphid, *Melanocallis caryaefoliae* (Davis), is the only black plant louse that attacks pecan foliage. Nymphs and adults feed on both sides of the leaves. Their damage is undeniable because they often cause severe leaf shedding in the summer. This species rarely does not become as abundant as the yellow aphid species and unlike the yellow aphids, they do not produce honeydew.

Damage: Black pecan aphids may cause damage as early as May but are usually a serious problem only in late season. Damage appears as yellow spots on leaflets. Damaged spots later turn brown and 2-4 damaged spots per leaflet can cause leaflet drop. High numbers of black pecan aphids can cause severe defoliation during the late summer and early fall if left unmanaged.

Control: The use of an insecticide is the primary method used by growers to control the black pecan aphid. Monitoring is important to know when to spray for this pest. Carefully check all compound leaves on 10 terminals per tree, on at least 10 trees per orchard for the presence of

SUMMARY GALLERY

Pictures

< Pecan Black Pecan Aphid Select

A grid of four photographs illustrating the effects of black pecan aphid. Top-left: 'Black Pecan Aphid Infestation' shows a branch with several leaves, some showing yellow spots. Top-right: 'Black Pecan Aphid Damage' shows a close-up of a leaf with several brown, necrotic spots. Bottom-left: 'Black Pecan Aphid Nymphs' shows a close-up of a leaf with small, dark nymphs and yellow spots. Bottom-right: 'Black Pecan Aphid Winged Adults' shows a close-up of a leaf with a black aphid and yellow spots. Photo Credits: Louis Tedders (Bugwood.org).

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Conventional Organic

Trade Name	Efficacy	Rate/Acre
Admire Pro	?	7-14 fl oz
Apta	?	17-27 fl oz
Assail 30SG	?	2.5-9.6 fl oz
Belay	?	3-6 fl oz
Beleaf	+++++	2-2.8 fl oz
Carbine	+++++	2-2.8 fl oz
Centric	?	2-2.5 fl oz
Closer	+++++	1.5-2.75 fl oz
Fulfill	?	4 oz
Lorsban	?	Check Label
Nexter	++++	5.2-10.67 fl oz
Provado	?	see label



Extension Programs

GPGA Meeting:

March 27 (Tifton Conference Center)

New Pecan Grower School:

April 16 (Tifton)

Field Day:

First Thursday of September

Location: Grower Farm

Website:

www.ugapecan.org

Blog:

<https://site.extension.uga.edu/pecan/>

Acknowledgment



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